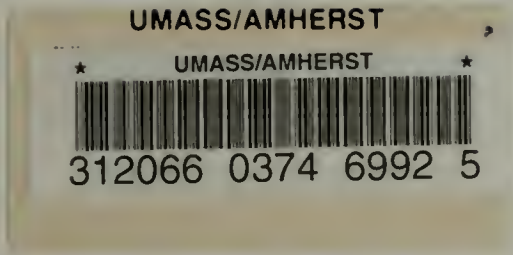


MASS. HSI.2: C73/991



COMPREHENSIVE HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PLAN  
PERFORMANCE REPORT

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT  
COLLECTION  
FEB 11 1992  
University of Massachusetts  
Depository Copy

Executive Office of Health and Human Services  
Massachusetts  
May 1991

William F. Weld  
Governor

David P. Forsberg  
Secretary

914/278





U.S. Department of Housing  
and Urban Development

Boston Regional Office, Region I  
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Federal Building  
10 Causeway Street  
Boston, MA 02222-1092

AUG 29 1991

Mr. David P. Forsberg, Secretary  
Executive Office of Health  
and Human Services  
One Ashburton Place  
Boston, Ma 02108

Dear Secretary Forsberg:

Subject: Comprehensive Homeless Assistance Plan (CHAP)  
Annual Performance Report - FY 1991

This is to inform you that the CHAP Annual Performance Report submitted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the period ending April 30, 1991 has been reviewed and found to be acceptable.

We look forward to working with you as you seek to take advantage of the programs made available through Title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can be of further assistance.

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert L. Paquin".

Robert L. Paquin  
Deputy Director  
Office of Community Planning  
and Development

cc: Mr. Hans Togel





The Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

One Ashburton Place, Room 1109  
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

WILLIAM F. WELD  
GOVERNOR

DAVID P. FORSBERG  
SECRETARY

July 24, 1991

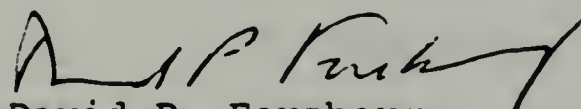
Mr. Robert L. Paquin  
Deputy Director  
Office of Community Planning and Development  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. Federal Building  
10 Causeway Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02222-1092

Dear Mr. Paquin:

Enclosed is the Massachusetts Comprehensive Homeless Assistance  
Plan Performance Report for 1991.

Please contact Mr. Hans Toegel in my office if you should have  
any questions.

Sincerely,

  
David P. Forsberg  
Secretary

Enclosure



SUMMARY OF MCKINNEY FUNDS - FFY-91

<u>PROGRAMS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Emergency Shelter Grants -	
Allocation to the State -	\$1,029,000
Allocation to entitlement cities	<u>\$1,154,000</u>
TOTAL	\$2,183,000
Transitional Housing Program	\$4,334,074
Permanent Housing Program	\$1,404,207
Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless	\$ 000,000
Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Assistance - Single Room Occupancy	\$8,929,440
Emergency Community Services Homeless Block Grant Program	\$ 856,332
Educational Programs for Homeless Children	\$ 262,115
Adult Literacy	\$ 333,900
Mental Health Block Grant	\$ 752,770
NIAAA - (DPH) - Stabilization Services for Homeless Substance Abusers	\$ 600,000
Health Services for the Homeless Grant Awards (5/91 - 10/91)	\$ 735,849
Veteran Job Training	\$ 85,000
Job Training for the Homeless	\$ 300,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$20,776,687





MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

Purpose: This act authorized the Secretary of HUD to make grants available to states, cities, counties and non-profit organizations for the purposes of funding renovation, rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for a minimum of three years. Funds can also be used to defer maintenance and operation costs, and in some instances, pay for the provision of essential services.

Budget Appropriation:

FFY 1987 - \$50.0M  
FFY 1988 - \$ 8.0M  
FFY 1989 - \$46.5M  
FFY 1990 - \$73.2M  
FFY 1991 - \$73.2M

Total Amount to Massachusetts:

Round I - \$239,000 (1986)  
Round II - \$678,000 (1987)  
Round III - \$108,000 (1988)  
Round IV - \$636,000 (1989)  
Round V - \$999,000 (1990)  
Round VI - \$1,029,000 (1991)

\*Total Amount to Entitlement Cities: \$ 898,000 ('86,'87)  
\$ 892,380 ('89)  
\$1,214,000 ('90)  
\$1,154,000 ('91)

For FY'91 combined total amount to Massachusetts - \$2,183,000

Massachusetts Funded Projects: See attached list of programs.

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Patrick Walsh/Ken Itzkowitz  
Department of Public Welfare  
574-0340

Federal Agency and Contact Person:

James Forsberg  
US Department of Housing and Urban Development  
(202) 708-4300



EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANT AWARDS 1991

PROGRAM:

Prevention:

Northern Berkshire Family Life - North Adams	\$ 80,000
Subtotal:	\$ 80,000

Essential Services:

Housing Assistance Corporation - Barnstable	\$ 85,095
Catholic Charities - Newton	\$100,000
Plymouth Coalition - Halifax	\$ 70,000
Subtotal:	\$255,095

All three are Substance Abuse programs.

Operational Costs:

Trustees of Health and Hospitals - Boston	\$300,000
Greater Boston Adult Shelter Alliance	\$268,905
Open Pantry of Springfield	\$ 50,000
Subtotal:	\$618,905

Renovation:

North Shore Shelter for the Homeless - Topsfield	\$ 40,000
Sojourner House - Boston	\$ 35,000
Subtotal:	\$ 75,000

Total FFY 91 McKinney Award:	\$1,029,000
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## EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANT PROGRAM

### I. SUMMARY OF PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Massachusetts will distribute this grant to emergency shelter programs in the Commonwealth to provide emergency assistance to homeless families and individuals. Funding will be used for four primary purposes set forth in the legislation:

- o to renovate, rehabilitate or convert buildings for use as shelters;
- o to renovate and rehabilitate existing shelter facilities in Massachusetts for such purposes as meeting local health and safety or building codes or minimum standards;
- o to provide for expenses related to the operation of shelters such as utilities and furnishings; and
- o to provide essential services to the homeless or persons at-risk of becoming homeless including prevention, employment, health, and education.

### II. ALLOCATION FORMULA:

The Department of Public Welfare will award funding to emergency shelter programs based on the following criteria:

- o the programs serving areas with an identified number of homeless families or individuals;
- o the programs which require funding for renovation, major rehabilitation or conversion of buildings for use as shelters for the homeless;
- o the programs which require funding for renovation for repair to a site to meet local health, safety and building codes or minimum standards; and
- o the programs which require funding for operating costs, excluding non-service staff, and for provision of essential services to the homeless or persons at risk of becoming homeless.



### III. PROCESS AND CRITERIA FOR AWARDS OF GRANTS:

- The Department of Public Welfare will make available no more than up to 30% funding for Homeless Prevention which demonstrate that through housing search, social services, tenant/landlord mediation and other concrete assistance, families and individuals who otherwise would be homeless have been helped to maintain their existing housing or have been helped to find alternative housing.
- The Department of Public Welfare will make available within 65 days its ESG allocation to non-profit organizations for the purposes of providing additional emergency shelter to programs in the areas of identified need such as ie., substance abuse shelters and number of homeless individuals especially during the winter months, based on the demographic information consistent with the Comprehensive Homeless Assistance Plan (CHAP 3).
- The Department of Public Welfare will make available within 180 days the set aside of funding for Homeless Prevention Programs.
- The Commonwealth of Massachusetts will select grantees based on the needs assessment and planning activities of the Welfare Department in conjunction with other state agencies involved in providing statewide services to the homeless. Distribution of funds to substance abuse shelters will be based on previous RFP activities. Distribution of funds to other grantees will be based on the additional need for emergency services in the areas of identified need.





MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Purpose: This program combines the existing HUD Transitional Housing Demonstration Program and a new Permanent Housing for the Handicapped Homeless Persons. The main purpose is to meet the needs of deinstitutionalized homeless persons and other homeless mentally disabled. This fund may also be used to serve homeless families with children.

Budget Appropriation: FFY 1987 - \$80 Million  
FFY 1988 - \$65 Million  
FFY 1989 - \$104.6 Million  
FFY 1990 - \$130 Million  
FFY 1991 - \$150 Million

<u>Total Amount to Massachusetts:</u>	FFY 86 - 88 Transitional Housing	\$5,379,278
	FFY 87 - 88 Permanent Housing	\$ 292,927
	FFY 89 - 90 Transitional Housing	\$2,410,000
	Permanent Housing	\$ 000,000
	FFY 90 - 91 Transitional Housing	\$4,334,074
	Permanent Housing	\$1,404,207
	TOTAL	<u>\$13,820,486</u>

1990/91 Massachusetts Funded Projects:

Transitional Housing:

Pine Street Inn, Inc. - Boston - \$3,387,139

Valley Programs - Northampton - \$ 946,935

Permanent Housing:

See next page.

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Persons:

Anne Philbrick  
Executive Office of Communities and Development  
727-7133

Hans Toegel  
Executive Office of Health and Human Services  
727-7600

Federal Agency & Contract Persons:

Anne Weidl  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



FY90 UPDATE TO STATE CHAP

Permanent Housing for Handicapped Homeless (PHHH)

Fourteen proposals were submitted to HUD through EOCD. Six of the fourteen were funded. These are:

1. Cambridge Housing Authority for the development of 8 SRO units for mentally ill homeless adults in a 19 unit building with supportive services.  
MA06P90-1095 Amount of Grant: \$ 335,000
2. Comprehensive Mental Health Systems for the development of a congregate housing facility for 4 developmentally disabled adults with appropriate supportive services.  
MA06P90-1076 Amount of Grant: \$ 180,013
3. Comprehensive Mental Health Systems for the development of congregate housing for 4 developmentally disabled adults with appropriate supportive services.  
MA06P90-1021 Amount of Grant: \$ 52,501
4. Vinfen Corporation to develop congregate housing for 4 developmentally disabled adults with appropriate supportive services.  
MA06P90-1012 Amount of Grant: \$ 180,013
5. Vinfen Corporation to develop congregate housing at 2 sites for a total of 14 mentally ill adults and provide supportive services aimed toward enabling consumer management.  
MA06P90-1014 Amount of Grant: \$ 407,407
6. North Suffolk Mental Health Association to coordinate and supervise permanent housing and supportive services at 2 sites for 16 chronically mentally ill adults.  
MA06P90-1020 Amount of Grant: \$ 249,273

Total PHHH funds for FY90: \$1,404,207



MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

SUPPLEMENTAL ASSISTANCE FOR FACILITIES TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS  
(SAFAH)

SUPPLEMENTAL ASSISTANCE FOR FACILITIES TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS DID  
NOT RECEIVE ANY ALLOCATION IN FY'89.

Purpose: The purpose of this program is to enable facilities  
providing assistance to the homeless to fund innovative  
program approaches, and to meet the special needs of  
families with children, the elderly and the handicapped.

<u>Budget Appropriation:</u>	FFY 1987 -	\$15 Million
	FFY 1988 -	0
	FFY 1990 -	\$10.8 Million
	FFY 1991 -	\$11.3 Million

<u>Total Amount to Massachusetts:</u>	FFY 1987 - 1988	\$ 1,060,000
	FFY 1990 -	\$ 259,000
	FFY 1991 -	\$ 0

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Persons:

Hans Toegel  
Executive Office of Health and Human Services  
727-7600

Federal Agency & Contact Person:

Anne Weidl  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
(202) 708-2140



McKINNEY: PROGRAM:

SECTION 8 MODERATE REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE FOR SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY (SRO) DWELLINGS

PURPOSE: To provide rental assistance for single-room housing units for occupancy by homeless individuals. The program is administered by Public Housing Agencies (PHAs).

<u>Budget Appropriation:</u>	FFY 87 - \$35 Million
	FFY 88 - \$35 Million
	FFY 89 - \$50 Million
	FFY 90 - \$73.2 Million
	FFY 91 - \$105 Million
<u>Total Amount To Massachusetts:</u>	FFY 89 - \$1,963,520
	FFY 90 - \$8,929,440

FFY 90/91 Massachusetts Funded Projects:

Amesbury Town Housing Authority	- \$1,218,240
Boston Housing Authority	- \$6,976,800
Somerville Housing Authority	- \$ 734,400
TOTAL:	<u>\$8,929,440</u>

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Anne Philbrick  
Executive Office of Communities and Development  
727-7133

Federal Agency and Contact Person:

Delia McCormack  
Department of Housing and Urban Development  
(202) 708-4969





MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

EMERGENCY COMMUNITY SERVICES HOMELESS GRANT PROGRAM

Purpose: The act establishes a new program whereby states can apply for funds for the purpose of providing emergency community services to the homeless.

<u>Budget Appropriation:</u>	FFY 1987 - \$36.6 Million
	FFY 1988 - \$19.1 Million
	FFY 1989 - \$18.9 Million
	FFY 1990 - \$21.9 Million
	FFY 1991 - \$33.1 Million

<u>Total Amount to Massachusetts:</u>	FFY 1987 - \$ 935,410
	FFY 1988 - \$ 489,378
	FFY 1989 - \$ 483,500
	FFY 1990 - \$ 558,548
	FFY 1991 - \$ 856,332

Eligible Applicants: Community Action Agencies

Massachusetts Funded Projects: see next page

Intent to provide \$30,000 to each CAA (25 statewide).

Massachusetts Lead Agency Contact Person:

Sandra Hawes  
Executive Office of Communities and Development  
727-0050

Federal Agency & Contact Person:

Joe Carroll  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
(201) 401-9354

Note: Funds are allocated to Community Action Agencies using an existing Community Block Grant Formula.



## FY'90 EHP PROGRAM SUMMARIES

### ACTION FOR BOSTON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, INC.

There were several distinct components of ABCD's EHP program. Neighborhood-based Housing Search provided housing counseling services at 10 community-based sites in Boston. Services were provided to approximately 900 clients. In addition, 18 group "homefinders" sessions for 270 clients were held. Sessions provided information on local housing initiatives, and other housing-related topics. This component also involved the development and implementation of a Management Information System to input EHP client data and track follow-up services. The Community Kitchen Project produced a "how-to" manual for organizations interested in establishing community kitchens for the homeless, as well as setting up a model kitchen at one ABCD site. ABCD also developed a "Risk Assessment Instrument" for use with homeless clients and a Manual for the use of child care providers interested in integrating homeless children into existing day care programs.

### ACTION, INCORPORATED

In an effort to ensure the improvement of coordination efforts of local resources for the homeless, ACTION was successful at getting their EHP Homeless Resource Coordinator appointed Chairperson of the Gloucester Human Services Council. The council is charged with identifying existing resources, identifying service gaps, and developing strategies to provide for these unmet needs. As part of this effort, the Coordinator spearheaded the development of the city's first Human Services Directory. This 150-page document will be especially helpful to all organizations and providers in their efforts to better serve the needs of the homeless. Housing and homelessness was the first priority identified by the council. In an effort to address this issue, ACTION concentrated on providing case management services to 210 homeless individuals who participated in their Shelter Program: 78 guests at the shelter were placed in permanent housing. In addition, ACTION coordinated local homeless prevention efforts to 311 individuals who face eviction, foreclosures or termination of utilities. They also raised \$15,000 through a direct mail fundraising campaign as part of a continuing effort to raise enough money to undertake a shelter facility expansion.

### BERRSHIRE COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.

BCAC concentrated on homeless prevention and placement of families housed in local shelters; these activities were



carried out by two delegate agencies. During the year, a total of 39 families were placed into permanent housing and homelessness was averted for 139 households. These goals were accomplished through a combination of mediation and the use of local funds raised specifically for the purpose of paying portion of rents or utility bills that families many have accumulated. The two delegate agencies raised a total of \$9,122 (South Berkshire \$2,475; Northern Berkshire \$6,547). Numerous plant closings and limited affordable rental housing in the Northern part of Berkshire County accounted for a 31% increase in the number of households originally projected by NBCA. In addition to service, both delegate agencies participated in local human service and homeless coalitions to address various issues associated with the problem of homelessness.

#### **COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY OF SOMERVILLE**

CAAS's EHP program concentrated on providing case management services to 15 homeless families and individuals. Special emphasis was placed on working with homeless individuals with additional problems, such as alcohol and drug addiction, to overcome these obstacles in getting into housing. Homelessness prevention services were provided to 4 households in jeopardy of losing their housing due to sudden reductions on income. CAAS continues to assume a leadership roles on local and statewide homeless coalitions.

#### **COMMUNITY ACTION COMMITTEE OF CAPE COD AND THE ISLANDS**

CACCCI's EHP program included several distinct efforts. The agency developed and presented a series of 18 training sessions on a wide variety of issues related to homelessness for both homeless individuals and service providers in the Cape area. The agency also addressed a number of homeless "quality of life" issues including: assisting opening an area food bank; formation of an educational network to address education issues for homeless families with local agencies, area schools and the Dept. of Education; and the carrying out of a homeless family survey to assess housing and community service needs of homeless families.

#### **COMMUNITY ACTION, INCORPORATED**

CAI's EHP program concentrated on providing case management services to homeless families, including : 11 actually homeless households; 14 households living with others; and 27 households facing imminent eviction. In addition CAI provided staff support for the Haverhill Drop-In Center (a center for homeless) and attempted to develop health resources for the Drop-In Center.



#### COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS INTER-CITY, INC.

In the city of Chelsea, CAPIC used its ECSHP funds to provide emergency assistance to 40 families in emergency housing situations. Funds were used to pay a caseworker to coordinate FEMA food and housing assistance. In addition, 20 more families were assisted in paying their utility bills after LIHEAP funds were exhausted and other resources became unavailable.

#### CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COMMITTEE

CEOC used ECSHP funds to address homelessness by concentrating on the need for emergency food, coordination of activities to establish a shelter for women in the city of Cambridge, and increasing public awareness on the issues of homelessness in the city. Approximately 400 homeless families received emergency food available at the agency's food pantry which opened in May 1990. A variety of foods was made available including formula and baby cereals and foods. Agency staff co-chaired a local coalition whose agenda for the year was the establishment of a shelter for women. The shelter is a 20-bed facility which was made available through an arrangement with the Archdiocese of Boston. CEOC also increased public awareness of homelessness and attendant issues by producing a regularly scheduled cable TV program.

#### CITIZENS FOR CITIZENS, INC.

In conjunction with the Community Development Agency, CFC provided lodging for 8 male, single transients on a year round basis. 202 homeless individuals spent some time as guests of the shelter. CFC also provided advocacy and referral services to 67 homeless individuals.

#### COMMUNITY TEAMWORK, INCORPORATED

CTI developed a Housing Search program for low-income tenants in imminent danger of becoming homeless through eviction. In addition CTI worked with the US Census to insure proper counting of Lowell area homeless, administered the FEMA allocation for Lowell, and raised funds and in-kind contributions for the agency's two homeless shelters.

#### FRANKLIN COMMUNITY ACTION CORPORATION

FCAC coordinated local efforts in an attempt to ensure as accurate a count as possible of the homeless population in this 30 - town area. FCAC hosted a local meeting with the U.S. Census Bureau to express concerns about methodology as





well as to offer the assistance of 4 volunteers and other service providers recruited by FCAC to assist in the homeless count. The Census Bureau would not alter its methodology, therefore, census results will probably only count a small percentage of homeless people living outdoors. The agency also coordinated local organizing efforts aimed at: improving access to services through regulatory changes, educating the local community on the impact of ballot questions on state revenues, and involving 100 homeless and at-risk households in statewide efforts to raise benefit levels.

#### **GREATER LAWRENCE COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.**

GLCAC provided case management services for 42 homeless individuals. In addition, the agency administered FEMA assistance for 283 individuals and placed 164 individuals in emergency shelter.

#### **HAMPSHIRE COMMUNITY ACTION COMMISSION**

HCAC continues to coordinate the local Homeless Task Force, which provides local coordination of individuals and programs working with and on behalf of homeless people. They conducted several special fundraising events to raise money for their emergency services fund for the homeless. In addition, HCAC concentrated on providing advocacy and referral to 69 homeless individuals through their resource center. The center was created the previous year. Finally, the resource center, under an agreement with the Salvation Army, was able to access FEMA funds for 18 clients.

#### **LYNN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC.**

LEO provided case management which placed 60 households into permanent housing, prevented evictions for 70 families, emergency food and shelter assistance for another 133 families (34 of which faced evictions and 103 in danger of utility shut-offs). During the holiday season, LEO received donations of toys and gifts from K-Mart which were distributed to 131 homeless children. The agency also concentrated on sponsoring educational workshops and legal clinics for residents of homeless shelters. Over 120 clients were educated, and received advice, on public benefits.

#### **MONTACHUBETT OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL, INC.**

MOC provided case management services to 23 households. The agency also administered a FEMA grant, including provision of first month's rent to 7 households and rent arrearage payments to 8 households. In addition MOC served as fiscal



conduit for seven area agencies receiving a total of \$39,365 in FEMA funding and set up administrative procedures for FEMA administration which provided cash payments to 133 households and provided 12,289 meals through vouchers and food pantries. MOC's planner also completed a video on homelessness which was shown on local cable and at four local churches.

#### **NORTH SHORE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM**

NSCAP focused on advocacy with homeless clients, case management and providing transportation to homeless families housed in motels located in the area. Agency advocacy staff assisted 1,232 households (3,080 clients) in mediating evictions and rent increases, resolving code violations and establishing utility budget plans. Of those, 556 households required intervention on their behalf in order to receive benefits and services to which they were entitled. The agency raised \$6,170 in funds which were used for clients needing emergency financial assistance. Case management was provided to 350 homeless households on matters such as tenant rights, evictions, lead paint poisoning, budgeting and available services. During the program period, NSCAP transported 89 homeless families (223 individuals) to appointments for viewing apartments, social service agencies, grocery stores.

#### **PEOPLE ACTING IN COMMUNITY ENDEAVORS, INC.**

PACE also used ESCHP funds for multiple purposes. Stabilization assistance was provided to 71 formerly homeless families. These services included the provision of household goods, assistance in moving to a permanent residence, advocacy to access benefits and assessment and referral to other organizations for additional services.

#### **QUINCY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS, INC.**

QCAP provided case management services to 59 homeless individuals and 27 homeless families. In addition, QCAP's Emergency Food Center provided food orders to 60 homeless families and hot meals to 59 homeless individuals and also provided nutrition and budget counseling to 189 individuals. QCAP administered FEMA funds, including making 36 emergency rent payments and 19 emergency utility payments.

#### **SPRINGFIELD ACTION COMMISSION**

SAC provided services to 20 homeless families with young children living in local motels. Services included: referral of children to day care programs; case management; and budget counseling. SAC also set up and operated a



summer camp program for 15 homeless children. The agency also administered a FEMA grant.

#### **SELF-HELP, INCORPORATED**

SHI provided emergency services, stabilization and homeless prevention assistance. During the year, 561 homeless households received emergency assistance which consisted of referrals to food pantries and food banks, clothing, transportation, medical care, shelter and/or detox facility placement (these households were comprised of 337 families and 224 individuals). Seventy-three (73) households were placed in permanent housing and stabilization services provided for those families and individuals. Homelessness prevention was provided for 68 households (115 tenants) and included counseling, mediation, negotiation and linkage to services or benefits.

#### **SOUTH MIDDLESEX OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL, INC.**

SMOC chose to expand its existing transitional services for homeless individuals and continue developing shelters and affordable housing in its service area. During the year, capacity to provide supportive after-care for adults coming out of shelters and/or treatment programs was raised to 30 individuals; the original capacity was 10 adults. SMOC ensures a substance free living environment and a complete network of supportive services and full case management. SMOC staff coordinated and facilitated services and full case management. SMOC staff coordinated and facilitated the relocation and expansion of another single adult shelter. This work consisted of planning and arranging for transition services, ensuring facility renovations met standards and need of shelter residents, developing a co-payment plan for residents to enable them to rent their own rooms. Staff also assisted in developing 37 affordable housing units and developing a shelter for battered women. Specific activities included identification and acquisition of appropriate sites; working with contractors, city officials and housing staff to ensure renovations met standards; and, coordinating plans for provision of services.

#### **SOUTH SHORE COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.**

SSCAC's EHP program provided case management services to 54 homeless clients. The agency also provided transportation services to homeless individuals and families to shelters and to other services. SSCAC also worked with all relevant service providers to coordinate local programs and services to meet the needs of the homeless.



## **TRI-CITY COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM, INC.**

TRI-CAP's EHP program concentrated on providing supportive counseling, information and referral services to an expanded group of the homeless, including: 102 homeless families and individuals (219 people including all family members) with advocacy services, 155 clients counseled, and 203 referrals made to housing authorities, rooming houses, Medicaid, Bread of Life Pantry, as well as a host of other providers.

## **VALLEY OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL, INC.**

VOC offered case management services to residents of a local lodging house and carried out planning and resource development activities to develop four units of transitional housing facilities. Case management services were offered to 92 SRO residents during the year. VOC also designed and provided SRO tenant workshops on job training, tenant rights, multi-cultural community living and supporting the mentally ill. Development activities included the identification of suitable SRO property, developing pro forma operating costs, securing rehab estimates, applying for state and federal housing innovation/transitional funds and negotiating purchase and sale agreements. These activities were successfully completed and VOC's transitional shelter, serving 4 homeless families, opened in August of 1990.

## **WORCESTER COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL, INC.**

WCAC operated a drop-in child care center for homeless children. The agency served 434 homeless, formerly homeless, and at-risk children with safe affordable child care, which enabled their parents to pursue permanent housing, look for a job, get pre-testing for work or school, go to medical appointments, etc. WCAC also convened the directors of seven family shelters to provide support and technical assistance by providing in-services and workshops for 25 shelter staff. Workshops included topics on emergency assistance regulations, establishing a rapport with clients, values clarification, enabling, and how to recognize/provide help for substance abusing clients. The agency also started up a home visiting program involving 5 families and developed a parent support group for parents who are homeless or at-risk. In addition, WCAC remained a key player on the city-wide At-Risk Housing Task Force. Activities included: keeping at-risk tenants informed about expiring use issues, acting as the liaison to the local Congressional office, and writing grant proposals to secure monies to support the tenant's association and a staff person.





## FY 90 EHP PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

### HOUSING ACTIVITIES

# OF ADVOCACY CASES	1,578
# OF CASE MANAGEMENT CASES	1,890
# OF HOMELESSNESS PREVENTION CASES	551
# OF LODGING	202
# OF HOUSING SEARCH - PERMANENT HOUSING	1,150
# OF STABILIZATION SERVICES	<u>106</u> 5,477

### SUPPORT SERVICES

CHILD CARE SERVICES	449 FAMILIES
FOOD/NUTRITION	12,808 FAMILIES
TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE	89 FAMILIES
UTILITIES	<u>20 FAMILIES</u> 13,366 FAMILIES



MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Purpose: To establish a state office of Coordination of Education of Homeless Children to ensure that homeless children are able to take advantage of public education opportunities available to every child.

<u>Budget Appropriation:</u>	FFY 1987 - \$4.6 Million
	FFY 1988 - \$0
	FFY 1989 - \$4.6 Million
	FFY 1990 - \$4.9 Million
	FFY 1991 - \$4.6 Million

<u>Total Amount to Massachusetts:</u>	FFY 1987 - \$ 89,000
	FFY 1989 - \$ 91,160
Reallocation of unused funds	FFY 1989 - \$ 4,288
	FFY 1990 - \$ 91,123
	FFY 1991 - \$262,115

Massachusetts Funded Projects:

Department of Education:	to develop a comprehensive plan for ensuring optimal educational opportunity for children while they are homeless.
--------------------------	--

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

    Leedia Macomber  
    Department of Education  
    770-7493

Federal Agency and Contact Person:

    Francine Vinson  
    US Department of Education  
    (202) 732-4728



## MCKINNEY PROGRAM

### HOMELESS CHILDREN

During the 1990-91 school year the Massachusetts Department of Education received a total of \$262,115 from the United States Dept of Education (USDE) under the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. (\$93,510 of this money was the yearly entitlement funds received by the Department; the remainder, \$168,605, was acquired through receipt of a competitive grant under the "Exemplary Grant" portion of the USDE funds.) This was the fourth year of funding received under the McKinney Act.

The state plan "Educational Services for Homeless Children and Youth" was revised in May 1990 and again in May 1991 to reflect changes in the federal statute. From May 1990 to May 1991 progress was made by the Department of Education toward fulfilling eight of the nine objectives listed in the May 1990 State Plan. Of the 23 activities proposed to be carried out from May 1990 to May 1991, 14 were completed, five were partially completed, and four were not achieved. Specific activities which were carried out (completely or to some degree) over the time period of May 1990 to May 1991 include:

- operating after-school tutorial programs in 5 school districts for homeless children academically at-risk;
- continuing in-house tutorial programs for adolescents in short-term shelter care;
- attempting to provide \$50,000 through DOE's transportation budget to reimburse cities and towns which transport homeless children across district lines; (*This was taken out of DOE's budget by the Legislature in the budget process.*)
- collaborating with the Department of Public Welfare (Welfare) to develop a system by which school districts can be reimbursed for transportation of homeless children to/from school across district lines through Emergency Assistance (EA)
- setting up meetings between school personnel, shelter providers, state agency personnel and staff from community groups to discuss the transportation issue on the local level and formulate a response to the transportation needs of homeless students; (*This was undertaken on Cape Cod and in Boston, with successful results in both places.*)
- organizing "inservice teams" consisting of personnel from Welfare, Department of Social Services (DSS), Mental Health and Public Health, and shelter providers to go into schools which request an inservice on the issue of homeless children;
- organizing a meeting of the administrative personnel from the Boston Public Schools (BPS) and local shelter providers to discuss pertinent issues.



**HOMELESS CHILDREN  
IN  
MASSACHUSETTS  
1990**

**Statistical Information Compiled by the  
Massachusetts Department of Education**





The following report of statistical information relating to homeless children in Massachusetts is divided into two sections. The information presented in the first four pages was obtained from two sources: 1) responses to surveys sent by the Department of Education to all family, adolescent and battered women's shelters in Massachusetts in October 1990 and, 2) data received from the Department of Public Welfare in October 1990 for all family shelters and hotels/motels under contract to provide shelter to homeless families. The information presented in pages 5 and 6 was collected from the "1989-90 End-of-the-Year Report" completed by all school districts in the state.

This information is not meant to be a complete report on the status of homeless children in Massachusetts but is meant to give a synopsis of the statistics for both a one-day and year-long period of time in 1990.

Additional copies of this statistical report can be obtained from Michelle Linehan at the Massachusetts Department of Education. (617) 770-7493



## Data on Homeless Children in Massachusetts

1990

The following data was gathered from surveys sent to all battered women's, adolescent and family shelters in Massachusetts. Additional statistics were obtained from the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare on numbers of children living in family shelters and hotels/motels. Comparison statistics from 1989 are shown in italics.

Number of Surveys Sent: 129  
Responses Received: 58 (45%)  
Number of Shelters for Which Basic Statistics Were Obtained:  
(through Dept of Public Welfare and Surveys Combined) 94 (73%)

Number of Homeless Children (Birth to Eighteen Years Old) on One Day in October, 1990 in Massachusetts: 3485\*  
*(Number of Homeless Children (Birth to Eighteen Years Old) on One Day in October, 1989: 2560)\**

Number of Homeless Children (Birth to Eighteen Years Old) During 1990 in Massachusetts: 12,846\*  
*(Number of Homeless Children (Birth to Eighteen Years Old) During 1989 in Massachusetts: 12,036)\**

\*Includes children known to be living in "doubled-up" homeless situations.

The number of children living in doubled-up homeless situations was calculated in the following manner:

-families living in Welfare motels and shelters on one day in October 1990 = 541

-percentage of these families entering the shelter system from doubled-up situation = 66%

-66% x 541 = 357 families

-each family has an average of 2 children; 357 x 2 = 714 children

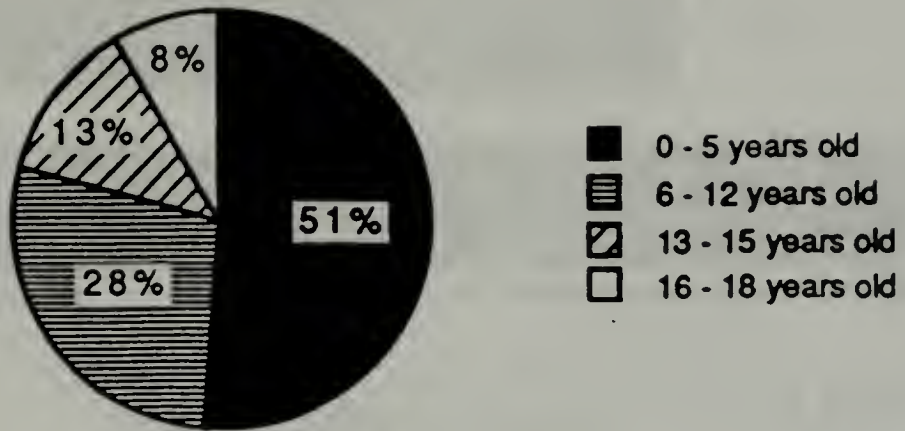
-In addition, in October there were 700 families living doubled-up and on Welfare's prevention list for families at high risk of becoming homeless. There are an estimated 1400 children in these families.

-Total number of doubled-up homeless children in October 1990 = 714 + 1400 = 2100

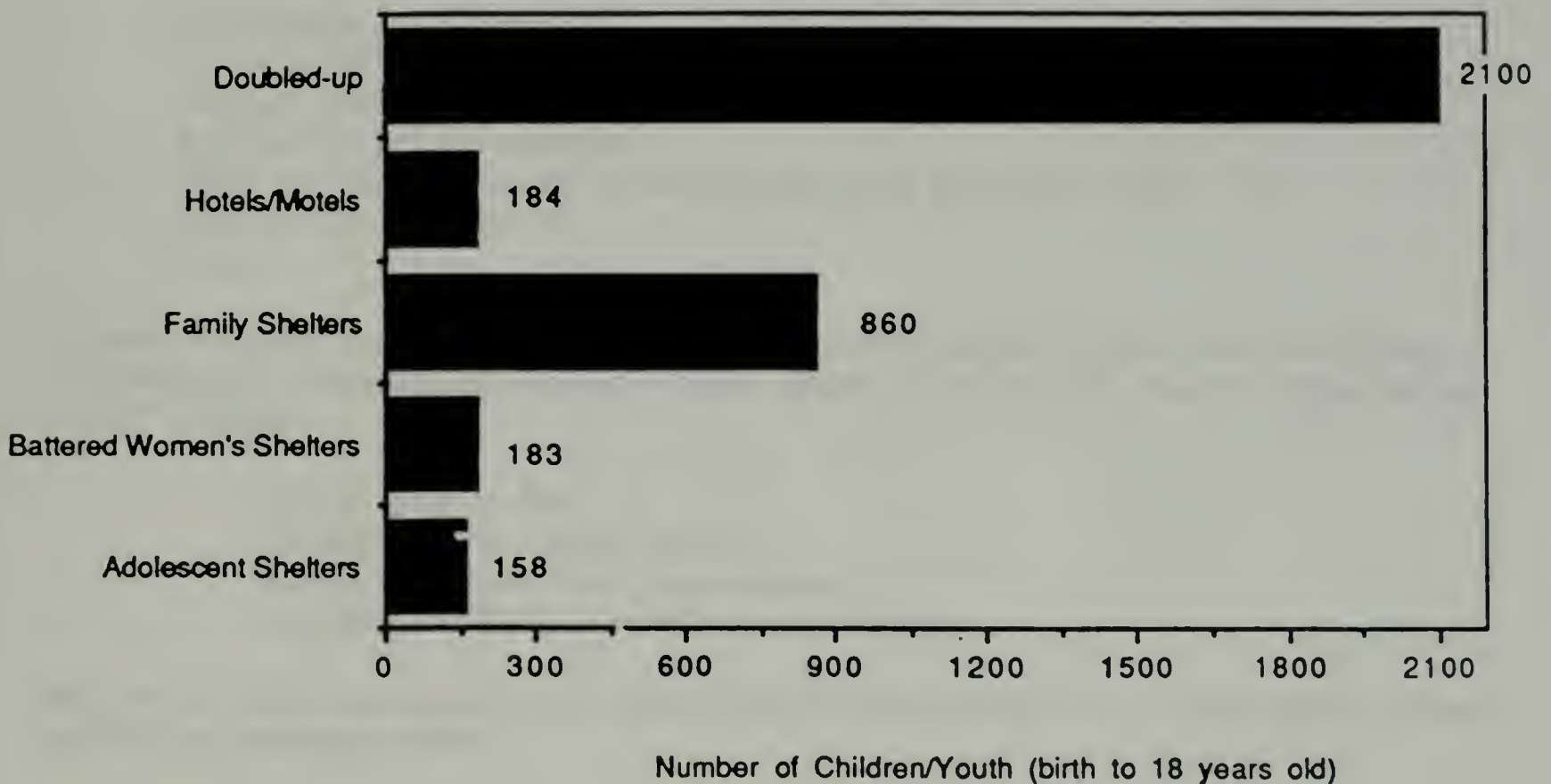
-Total number of doubled-up homeless children during 1990: 2100 x 3.25 (average length in shelter is 16 weeks) = 6825



**Ages of Homeless Children in  
Massachusetts - 1990**

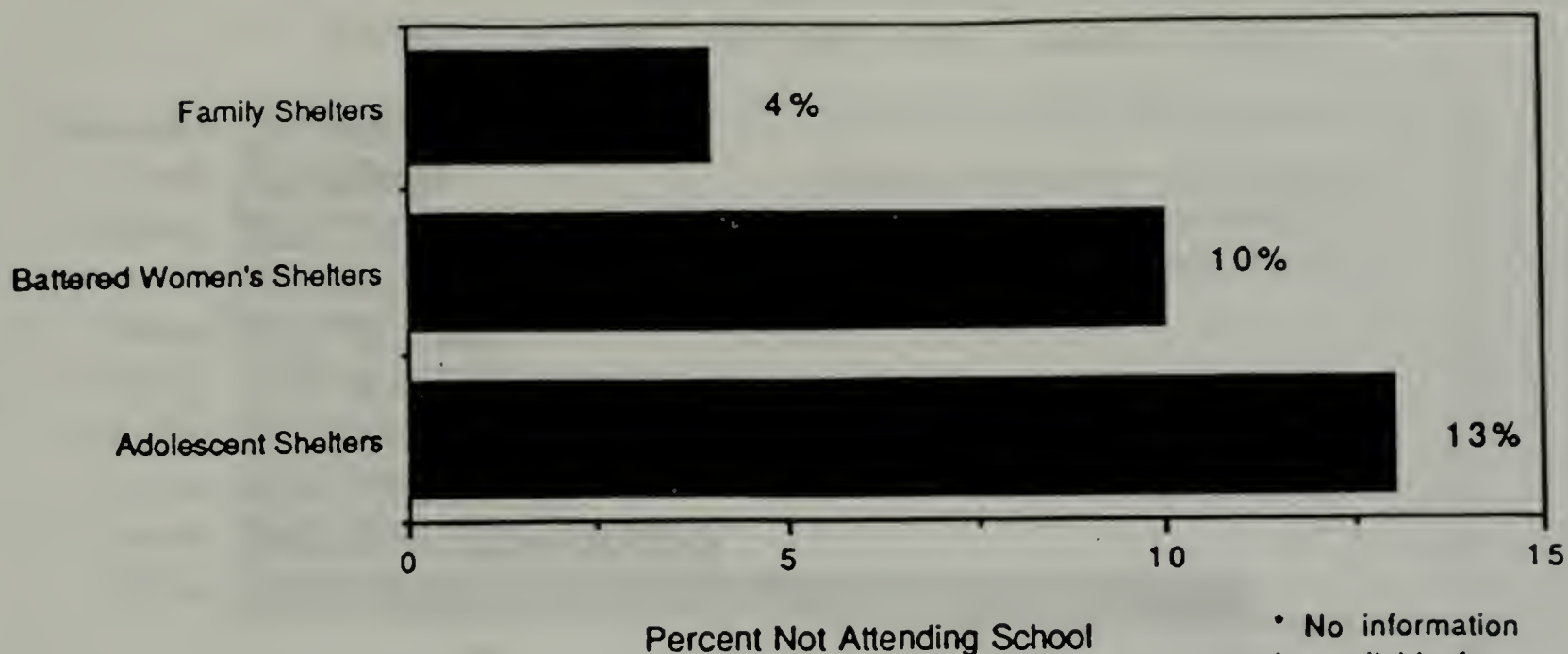


**Location of Homeless Children in  
Massachusetts - One Day in October 1990**





## Percentage of Homeless Students Not Attending School - by Location \*



\* No information is available for hotels/motels or children living doubled-up.

### REASONS HOMELESS CHILDREN DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL 1990 SURVEY

On the survey sent to all family, battered women, and adolescent shelters in Massachusetts the following were listed as reasons homeless children might not be attending school:

- \* child/youth has been sick
- \* no transportation to/from school
- \* parent's decision for child/youth not to attend school
- \* waiting for school records
- \* child not immunized or is not screened for lead poisoning
- \* child/youth suspended
- \* other

Of these reasons, shelter providers most frequently named "other" as the reasons children/youth were not attending school. Some of the specific reasons listed under "other" include:

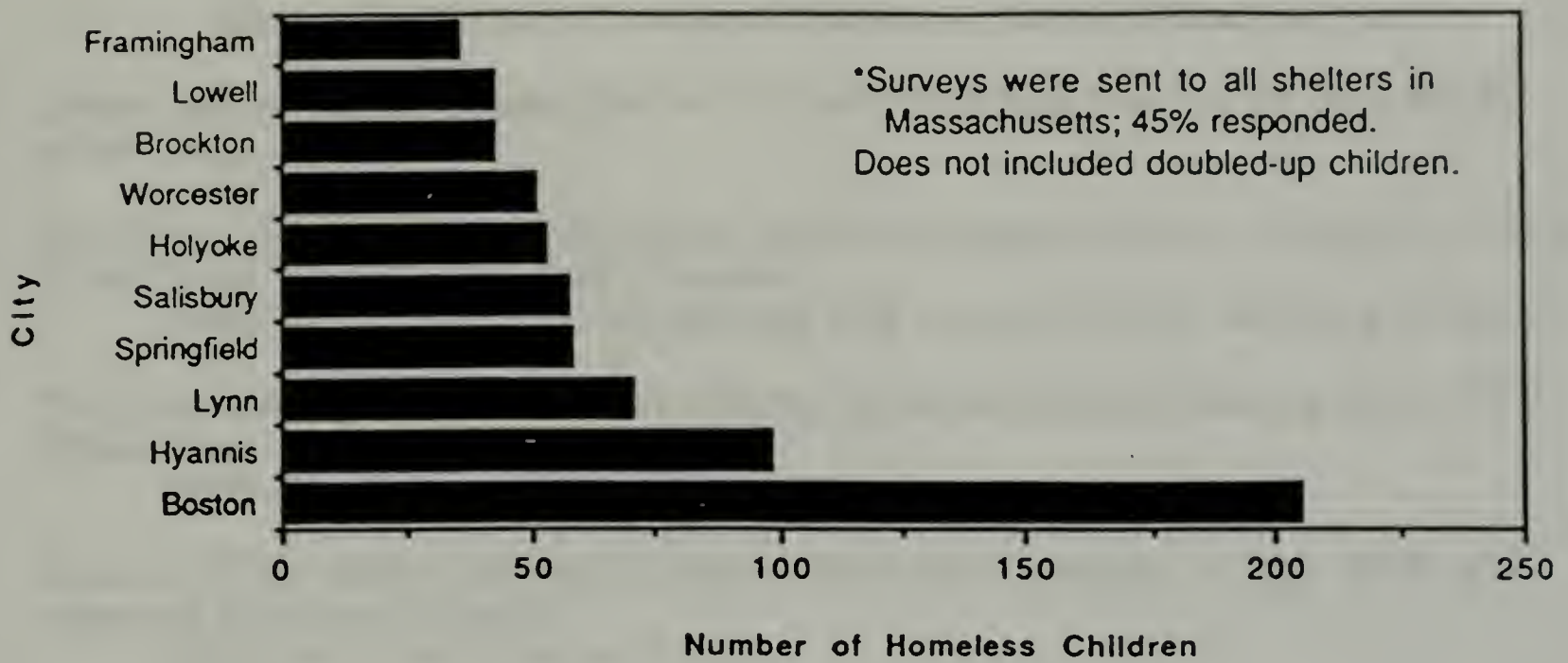
- youth held on bail;
- shelter has in-house tutor;
- living situation has been erratic;
- waiting to move to another community.

The second most common reason homeless children/youth were not attending school was lack of transportation.





**Communities with Greatest Number of  
Homeless Children (ages 0 -18) for One  
Day in October 1990  
(from Welfare statistics and survey data\*)**



**Other Communities Housing Homeless Children and Youth  
(in alphabetical order)**

**One-day Count (October 1990)**

Amherst	7	Hull	4	Plainville	7
Athol	12	Kingston	5	Provincetown	2
Attleboro	7	Lexington	1	Revere	16
Brookline	15	Malden	14	Salem	22
Cambridge	34	Marshfield	27	Somerville	20
Chatham	4	Mattapoissett	1	Stoneham	10
Centerville	9	Medford	5	Quincy	7
Dennisport	17	Milford	2	Vineyard Haven	5
Falmouth	12	Nantucket	1	Waltham	10
Fitchburg	4	New Bedford	10	Wellesley	1
Gardner	3	Newton	6	W. Bridgewater	12
Greenfield	2	Northampton	5	Weymouth	9
Gloucester	16	Norwell	4	Woburn	1
Halifax	12	Norwood	4	Waquoit	17
Haverhill	11	Peabody	10		
Hingham	24	Pittsfield	8		



## Fact Sheet on Homeless Children in Massachusetts' Schools

(Taken from reports by school districts for the 1989-90 school year.)

(Notations in italics represent the data reported by school districts for the 1988-89 school year.)

Number of School Districts Reporting Having Homeless Children During the 1989-90 School Year = 41 (11% of all districts)  
(1988-89: 70 districts representing 24% reported serving homeless children)

Total Number of Homeless Children Served by School Districts During the 1989-90 School Year = 1149  
(1988-89: 1245 homeless children)

Number of Homeless Children In Special Education Programs = 241 (21% of all reported homeless students)  
(1988-89: 175 or 14% special needs)

Number of Homeless Children in Bilingual Education Programs = 139 (12% of all reported homeless students)  
(1988-89: 91 or 7% bilingual)

Number of Homeless Students Receiving Transportation to Another School District = 43 (26 of the 43 were transported using public transportation)

Number of Homeless Students Who Missed School Due to Homelessness = 94 (8%)  
(1988-89: schools reported only 4 homeless children who missed school)

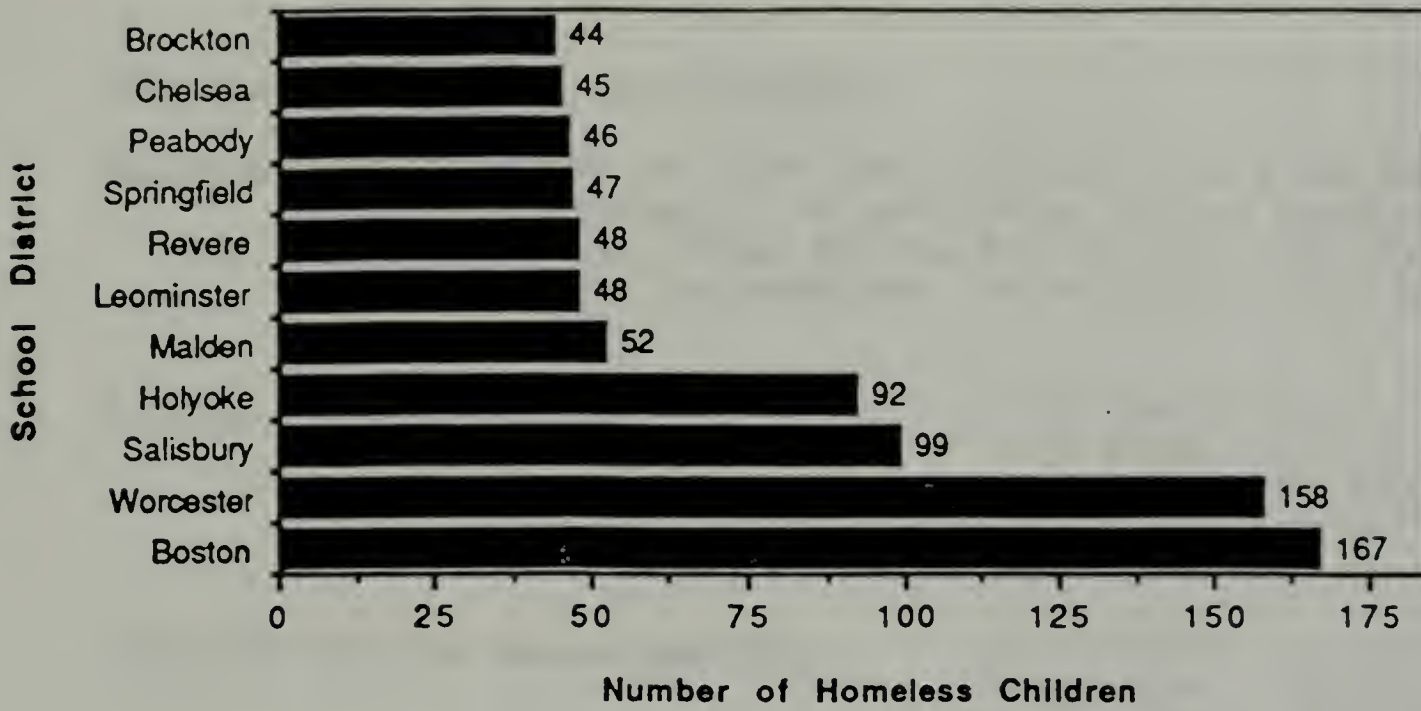
Number of Homeless Students Who Moved Into a District Directly From Out of State = 102 (9%)  
(1988-89: 54 or 4% moved in directly from out of state)

Total School District Expenditures for Transporting Homeless Children Across District Lines = \$18,299 (Only 2 Barnstable and Pittsfield reported any such expenditures.)  
(1988-89: total transportation expenditures equaled \$29,633)

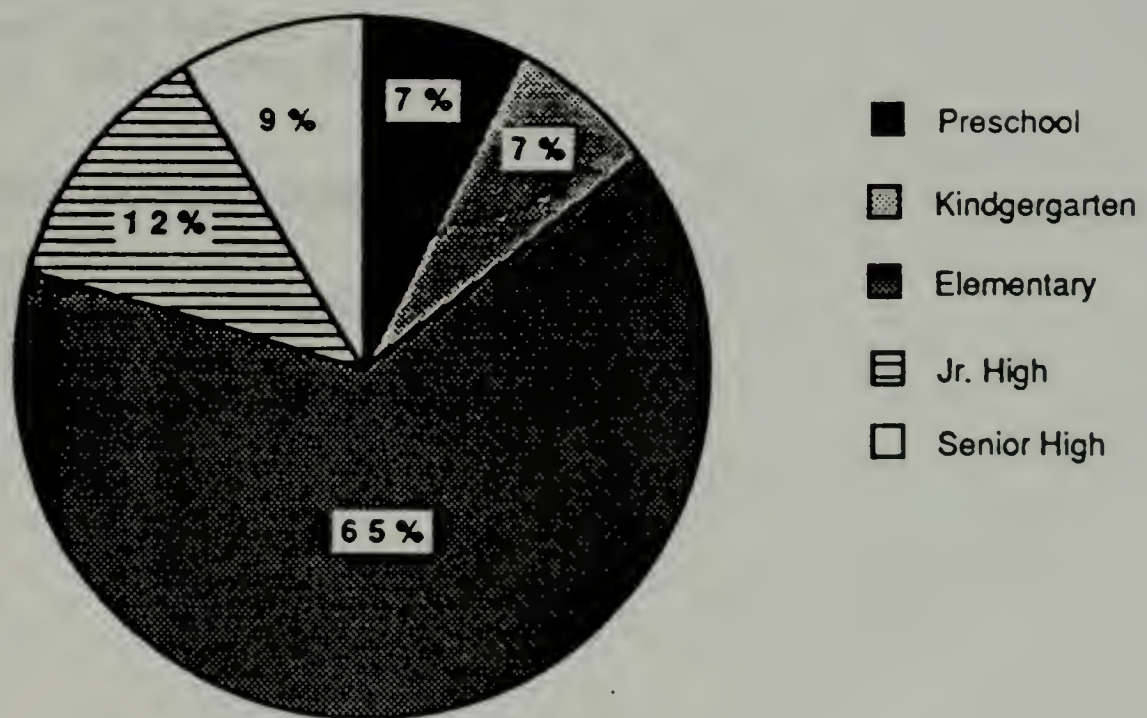
Total Homeless Students Who Attended School in a Different District Than the One In Which They Were Living = 59 (5%)



### School Districts Reporting Greatest Number of Homeless Children 1989-90 School Year



### Percentage of Homeless Students by Age 1989-90 School Year (as reported by school districts)





MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

ADULT EDUCATION FOR THE HOMELESS

Purpose: In recognition that the existing adult basic education may not currently be available to the homeless, an amendment is added to the Adult Basic Education Act to ensure that the homeless are eligible for these services.

<u>Budget Appropriation:</u>	FFY 1987 - \$6.9	Million
	FFY 1988 - \$7.18	Million
	FFY 1989 - \$7.094	Million
	FFY 1990 - \$7.4	Million
	FFY 1991 - \$9.8	Million

<u>Total Amount to Massachusetts:</u>	FFY 1987	- \$119,607
	FFY 1988	- \$126,247
	FFY 89/90	- \$156,607
	FFY 1991	- \$333,900

Eligible Applicants: Department of Education in each state

See attachment for description of this program.

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Sandy Brawders  
Department of Education  
Bureau of Adult Education  
770-7581

Federal Agency and Contact Person:

Ron Pugsley  
US Department of Education  
(202) 732-2390







# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

## Department of Education

1385 Hancock Street, Quincy, Massachusetts 02169

### THE ESTEEM MACHINE NETWORK 1991

Bureau of Adult Education  
Sandy Brawders, Project Coordinator  
617-770-7619

#### Replication Site: NORTHEAST

Community Action, Inc.  
25 Locust Street  
Haverhill, MA 01830  
(508) 373-1971

Martha Oesch, Grant Administrator  
Martha Germanowski, Outreach Team/  
Coordinator/Teacher

#### Replication Site: GREATER BOSTON- CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge Community Learning Center  
19 Brookline Street  
Cambridge, MA 02139  
(617) 349-6363

Mina Reddy, Grants Administrator  
Esther Leonelli, Outreach  
Team/Coordinator/Teacher

#### Replication Site: GREATER BOSTON- SOMERVILLE

S.C.A.L.E.  
167 Holland Street  
Somerville, MA 02144  
(617) 625-1335

Susan Lane Riley, Grant Adm./Coordinator  
Patricia Wild, Outreach Team/Teacher

#### Replication Site: BOSTON

Literacy Volunteers of Massachusetts  
P.O. Box 102  
Prudential Station  
Boston, MA 02199  
(617) 367-1313

Roberta Soolman, Grant Administrator/  
Outreach Team  
Charlotte Baer, Coordinator/Outreach Team  
Ame Knudsen, Coordinator/Teacher

#### Replication Site: BOSTON

Bridge Over Troubled Waters  
47 West Street  
Boston, MA 02111  
(617) 423-9575

Barbara Whelan, Grant Administrator  
Margie Smith, Coordinator/Teacher  
Brad Steiner, Outreach Team/Teacher



Partnership: SOUTHEAST

Housing Assistance Corp.  
460 West Main Street  
Hyannis, MA 02601  
(508) 771-5400

Allison A. Cook, Grant Administrator/  
Coordinator  
John MacDonald, Teacher

Partnership: WESTERN

Massachusetts Career Development Inst.  
(MCDI)  
140 Wilbraham Avenue  
Springfield, MA 01109  
(413) 739-2589

Barry Metayer, Grant Administrator  
Bob Syniec, Coordinator  
John Doty, Teacher

Partnership: BOSTON

Pine Street Inn  
444 Harrison Avenue  
Boston, MA 02118  
(617) 482-4944

Bob Johansen, Grant Administrator  
Nancy Kavanagh, Project Administrator  
John Lambert, Coordinator  
Clare Shepard, Teacher, ABCD



# LEARNING

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE • JUNE 16, 1991

## Reading and writing: subjects for the homeless

By Laura Batten  
CONTRIBUTING REPORTER

On her first day as a tutor at the St. Francis day shelter for the homeless, Bethany Blake was surprised to recognize many of the people she saw eating lunch, watching TV and playing cards.

Blake's walk to work had always taken her through the Boston Common, where the sight of homeless men and women had become all too familiar, the people somehow unreal. But through a state-run adult-education program

that paired her recently with 24-year-old Chris, a St. Francis resident who is eager to learn to read and write, Blake spends each Friday morning in a place where she says she is now able to "put a person and a life with the term 'homeless.'"

Last year, 40 participants in the federally funded program for homeless adults earned their GED, the general high-school equivalency diploma, and 22 are attending community colleges around the state. The federal money is funneled through a number of community agencies, which currently have 140 tutors and paid  
HOMELESS, Page 74



Karen Mitchell (standing) conducts a GED class at Bridge Over Troubled Waters in Boston.

GLOBE STAFF PHOTO / FRANK O'BRIEN



# Helping the homeless read and write

## ■ HOMELESS

Continued from Page 73

teachers working with 700 homeless adults in 43 shelters and adult learning centers around the state.

Funding for the four-year-old program, informally called the Estem Machine Network, is in jeopardy, however. The House of Representatives voted earlier this month to abolish the \$9 million 1993 appropriation for homeless adult education and employment training nationwide. This year, Massachusetts received \$333,900, a 130 percent increase over last year's \$156,000. State officials hope to get \$500,000 for fiscal year 1992.

The vote canceling the 1993 money imperils plans to expand the Massachusetts program to reach more of the state's estimated 14,000 homeless adults. Administrators of the program, which now operates in shelters from Cape Cod to Springfield and north to Haverhill, say they'll fight to save the money.

"Our education system failed these people once," said Sandy Brawders, state coordinator for the network. "This program is a second chance to keep them."

One 16-year-old single mother, who did not want to be identified, is working toward her GED at Bridge Over Troubled Waters, a Boston agency that serves runaway and homeless street youth.

She enjoys the teachers, who "put limits on you, just like in school," she said. "It depends on you, though. . . . You have to do something with your life. You have to make it happen."

Chris, Blake's student, wants to learn to read, because, he said recently, "It's going to teach me to be more independent, to not look down on anyone else or myself." Eventually, he wants to start a band to sing about homelessness and, as he says, "about the streets and how it's run."

Before being matched with Chris, Blake completed an 18-hour training program with Literacy Volunteers of Massachusetts, a Boston organization that trains tutors to teach basic reading and writing to adults. Also, orientations at the shelters try to sensitize tutors to issues specific to homeless adults.

One of the first lessons, those in-

involved say, is that all homeless people are not the same.

"The fact that 'homeless people' are defined in terms of where they sleep or spend their days does not mean that they have the same family histories, the same educational, religious or economic background . . . the same talents, goals, or desires," reads a study of the program written last fall by researchers from the Stone Center at Wellesley College.

Building self-esteem in participants is a primary goal of the program, said Ame Knudsen, coordinator of social services for the Woods Mullen shelter and education coordinator for the Long Island shelter, both in Boston.

"Their self-esteem is real low, and they've been taught by society all these years that they have to hide it," Knudsen said. "It's hard for them to come forward. Then add to that their homelessness and the stigma" attached to it.

Brawders says homeless adults, while from a variety of backgrounds, share a "disconnection" from support systems - educational, financial, medical, employment and community systems - that usually bind people to society.

"Here are all the folks who fell through the cracks in our public education system; for whatever reason, they didn't learn what they needed to learn. We're trying to make sure they don't fall through again," Brawders said.

Tutors can play a crucial role in "reconnecting" them to society and building up their self-esteem simply by faithfully showing up, administrators say.

"There's no one who speaks to you during the day, no one who knows you," said Brawders. "For someone to put aside special time just to work with you, to spend time with you, gives you a lot of motivation. . . . And what transpires is so much more than reading."

Tutors and teachers usually make a one-year commitment to the program and spend an average of three hours each week preparing and conducting lessons. Adult learners commit to a three-month period, which, given the often transitory nature of their lives, is a significant chunk of time, Brawders said.

An individualized approach is central to developing confidence in

participants, many of whom dropped out of school and associate it with failure.

"I try to figure out ways not to repeat the negative experiences that school represents for many of my students," said Patricia Wild, a teacher who conducts group lessons in four Somerville shelters. That means "they get to learn what they tell me they want to learn," she said.

For some, basic reading and writing skills may be goals unto themselves. Some want to be able to read books to their children, fill out job applications, open bank accounts or write letters and poetry.

"We're teaching basic skills in the context of what's functional and useful in their lives," said Brawders.

Many of the students are very clear about wanting their GED. But while a GED is a wonderful achievement, program administrators say, it is not a ticket to a job, nor is it appropriate for everyone. It can, however, give recipients a leg up in the working world.

One 20-year-old woman, for example, was living in a Somerville shelter and working at a job where the lack of a degree kept her from getting a raise.

"They told me straight out, 'You need it,'" she said recently.

After working with Wild for several months, the woman got her GED and also found permanent housing. She and Wild meet regularly now to explore the woman's career interests through aptitude tests and counseling.

Other success stories abound: The residents of Long Island Shelter rewrote the shelter's brochure, simplifying the difficult language so more residents could read it.

Some of the 40 people who got their GEDs last year have found permanent housing, and a handful still come to the shelter or learning centers for classes. One man is now volunteering at the computer lab in a Somerville adult learning center.

Brawders tells of Frank, an older man who usually showed up for tutoring sessions looking somewhat disheveled "with no sense of personal pride." The turning point occurred one day when he strode in with combed hair, wearing a cap, and "teeth in," she said.

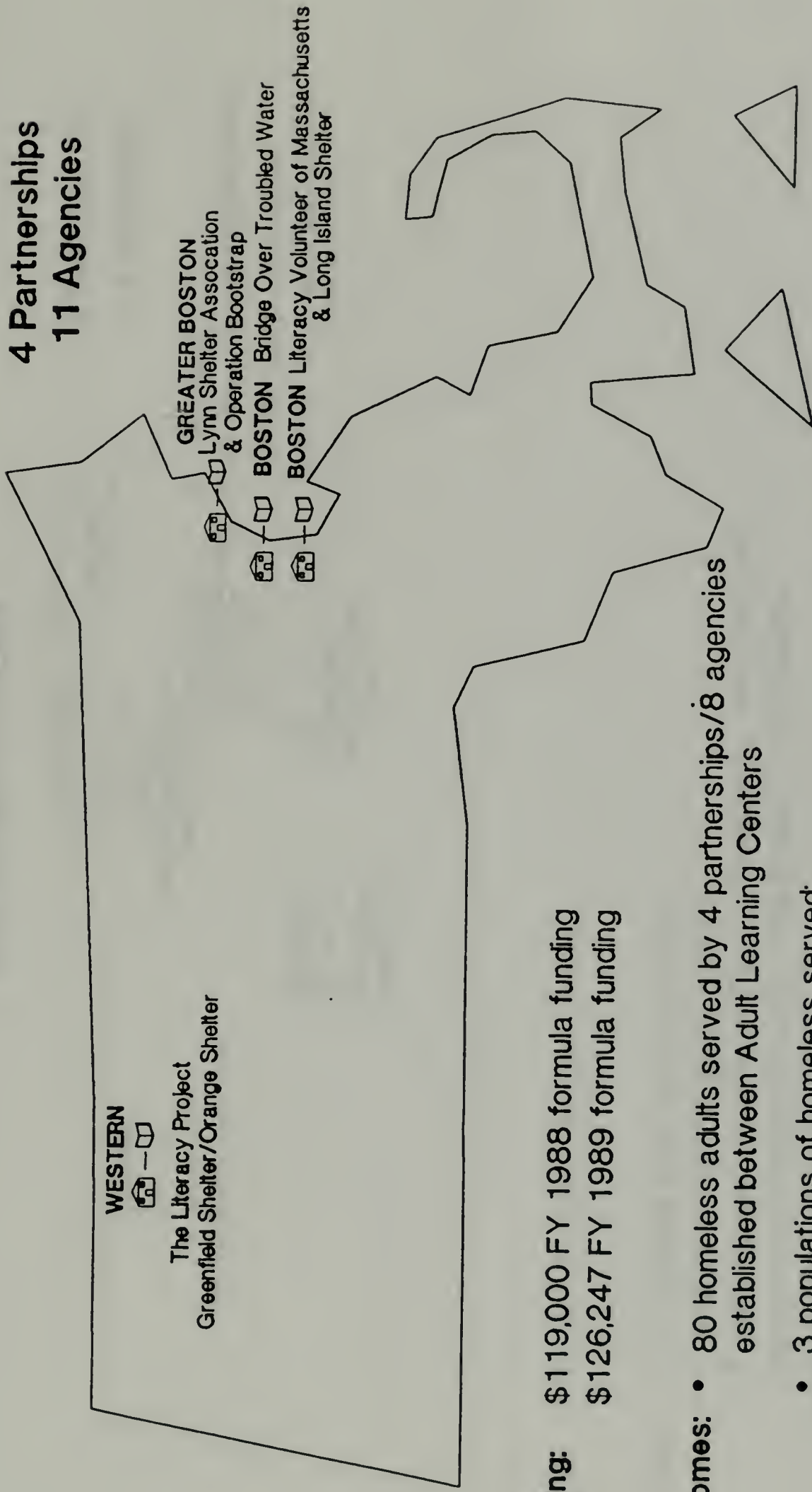
"Then you know you've kind of arrived. The self-esteem is back "





# PHASE I - 1989

4 Partnerships  
11 Agencies

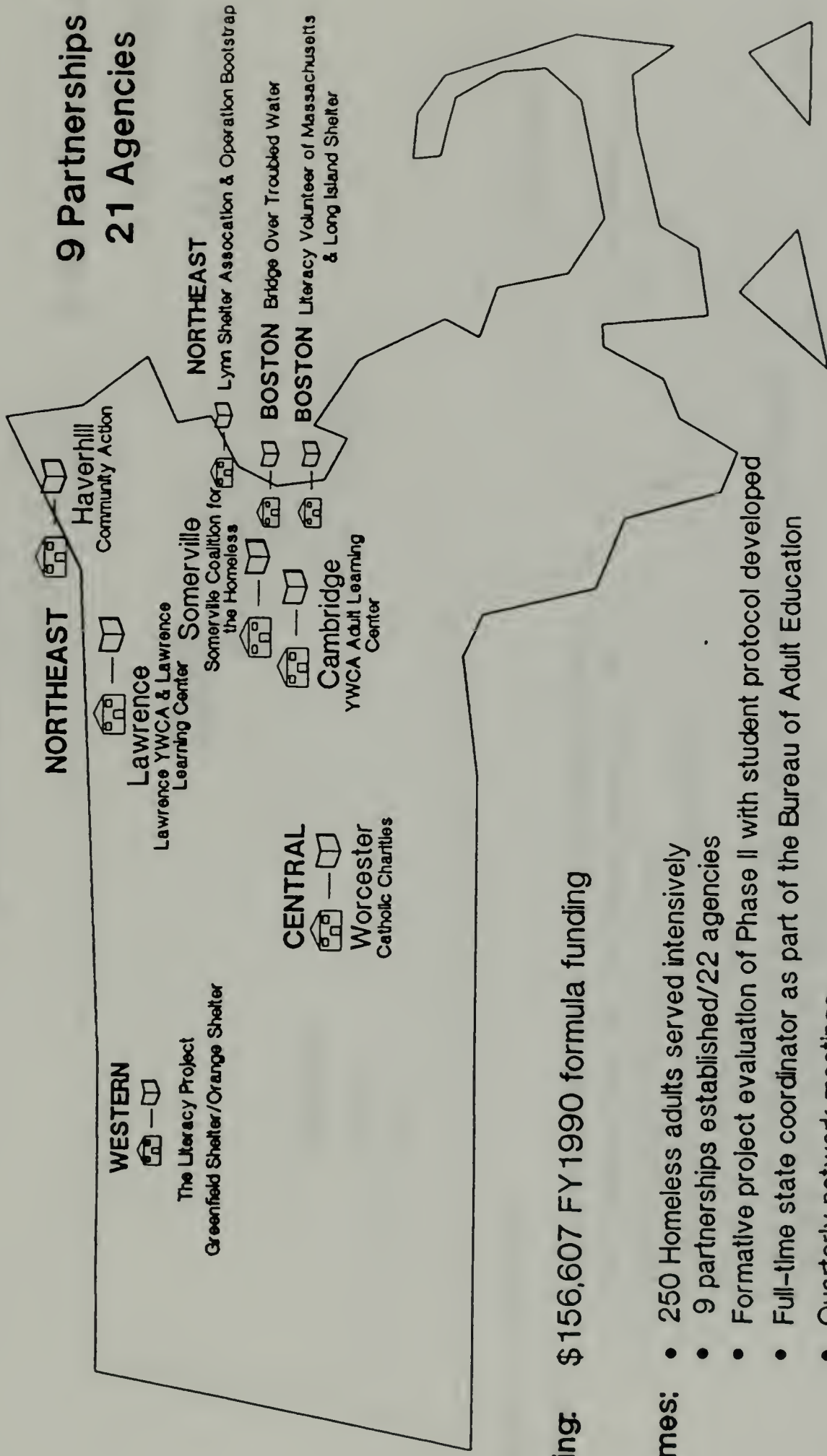


**Funding:** \$119,000 FY 1988 formula funding  
\$126,247 FY 1989 formula funding

- Outcomes:**
- 80 homeless adults served by 4 partnerships/8 agencies established between Adult Learning Centers
  - 3 populations of homeless served:
    - Homeless single heads of household (female) with children
    - Homeless individual adults (male & female)
    - Homeless out-of-school youth, ages 16-25 (male & female)
  - Bi-monthly partnership meetings involving Massachusetts Department of Education
  - Initial development of customized curricula and materials



# PHASE II - 1990

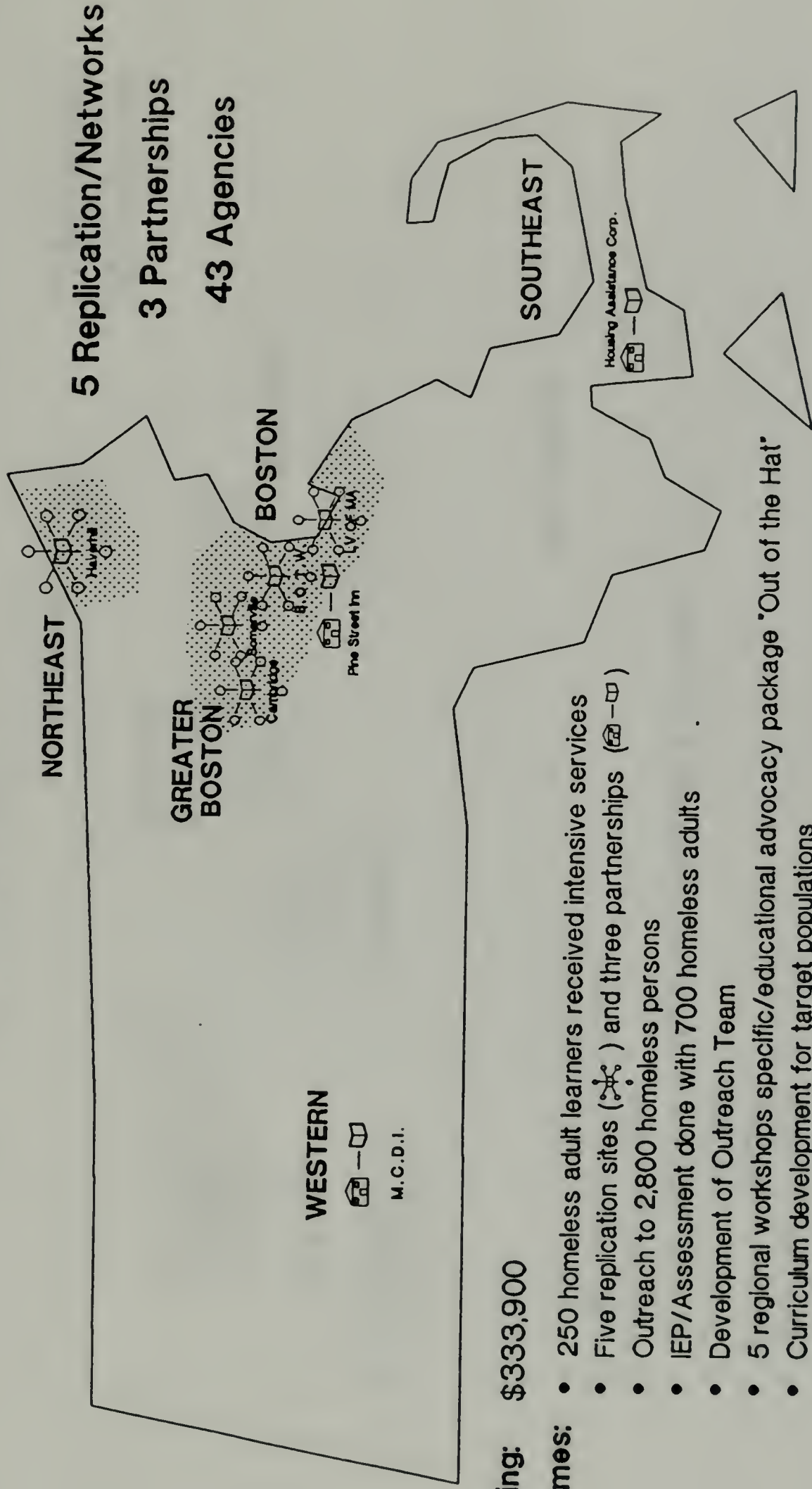


**Funding:** \$156,607 FY1990 formula funding

- Outcomes:**
- 250 Homeless adults served intensively
  - 9 partnerships established/22 agencies
  - Formative project evaluation of Phase II with student protocol developed
  - Full-time state coordinator as part of the Bureau of Adult Education
  - Quarterly network meetings
  - Statewide newsletter, "The Esteem Machine"
  - Development of Operational Manual
  - Monthly teacher meetings
  - 5 populations served:
    - Homeless individual adults, no children
    - Homeless single heads of household with children
    - Homeless out-of-school youth (16-25)
    - Homeless, first-time, adult single head of household or intact family
    - Homeless, chronically mentally ill/chronically patterned



# PHASE III - 1991



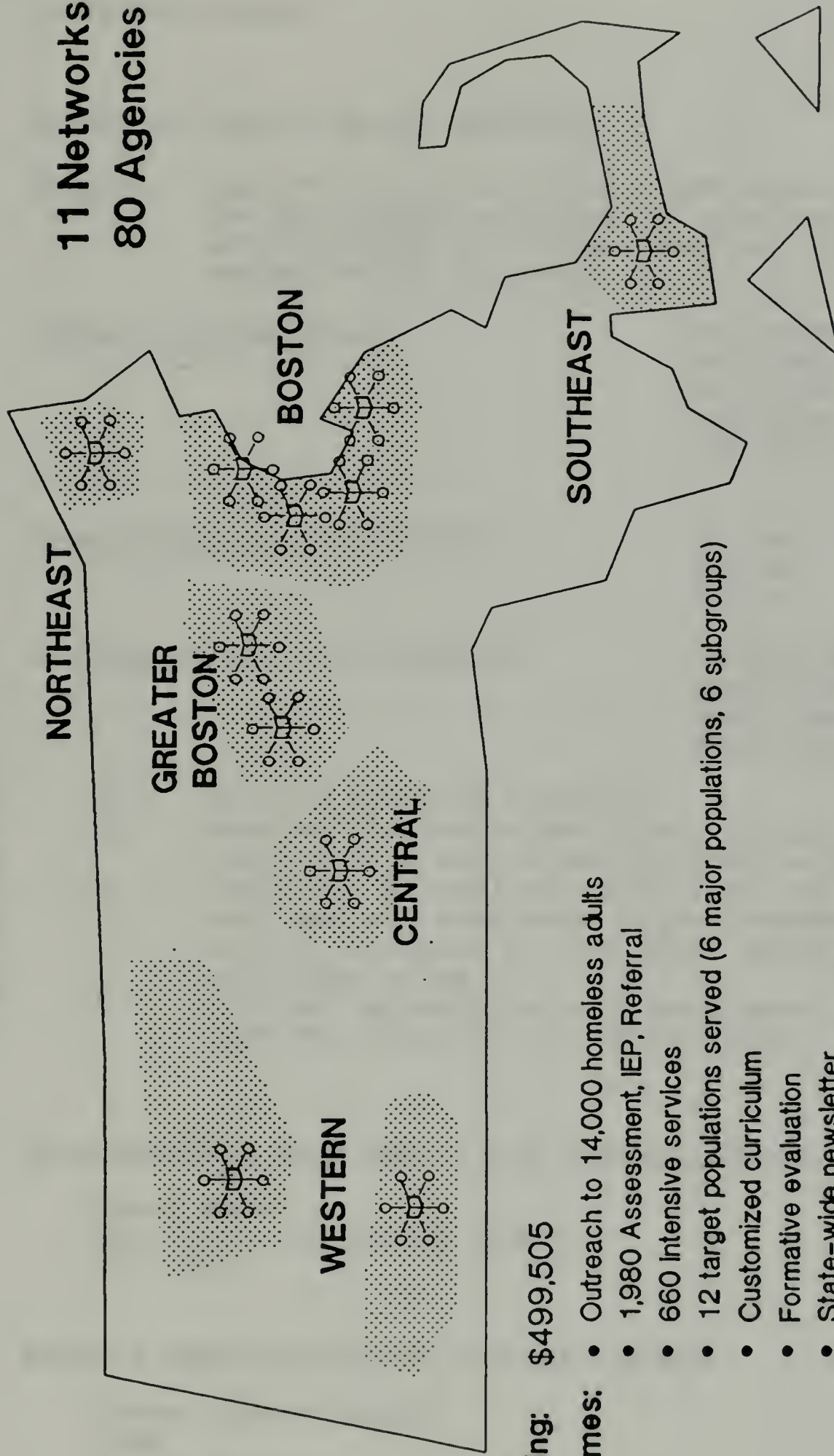
**Funding:** \$333,900

**Outcomes:**

- 250 homeless adult learners received intensive services
- Five replication sites ( ) and three partnerships ( )
- Outreach to 2,800 homeless persons
- IEP/Assessment done with 700 homeless adults
- Development of Outreach Team
- 5 regional workshops specific/educational advocacy package "Out of the Hat"
- Curriculum development for target populations
- Quarterly network meetings
- Continuation of newsletter
- Operational manual distributed
- Monthly teachers' meeting
- Staff development and training
  - What can we teach in 60 seconds?
  - Learning disabilities - assessment and strategies
  - Drama, role-playing to develop groups
- Advisory Council
- Formative Evaluation



# PHASE IV - 1992



**Funding:** \$499,505

- Outcomes:**
- Outreach to 14,000 homeless adults
  - 1,980 Assessment, IEP, Referral
  - 660 Intensive services
  - 12 target populations served (6 major populations, 6 subgroups)
  - Customized curriculum
  - Formative evaluation
  - State-wide newsletter
  - MA Program Effectiveness Indicator
  - 6 models of assessment developed and disseminated
  - Quarterly network meetings
  - Advisory Council
  - Monthly teacher meetings
  - Student outreach team monthly meetings
  - Outreach team - 15 presentations in MA shelters





MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Purpose: The act would authorize a new block grant for services to chronically mentally ill homeless individuals and would provide additional funding for two existing demonstration programs.

Budget Appropriation:

FFY 1987	-	\$32.2 Million
FFY 1988	-	\$11.5 Million
FFY 1989	-	\$14.1 Million
FFY 1990	-	\$27.7 Million
FFY 1991	-	\$ 5.8 Million

Massachusetts Funded Project:

FFY 89	\$374,645
FFY 90	\$267,944
FFY 91	\$752,770

Department of Mental Health: to provide community mental health services to homeless individuals who are chronically mentally ill.

- o provide outreach services
- o provide diagnostic services, crisis intervention, habilitation and rehabilitation services
- o referrals to medical facilities for necessary hospital services and substance abuse treatment
- o provide training to shelters, mental health clinics and other sites
- o provide appropriate case management services to homeless mentally ill individuals

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Sandy Weill  
Department of Mental Health  
727-5966

Federal Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Irene Shifrin-Levine  
NIMH  
(301) 443-3706



McKINNEY PROGRAM:

COMMUNITY BASED DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT FOR HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

PURPOSE: To provide competitive grants to public and private nonprofit agencies that will develop and implement successful and replicable approaches for providing community based alcohol and/or drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation services to homeless people with substance abuse problems.

Budget Appropriation: FFY 88 - \$1,050,000  
over 2 yr. period  
FFY 91 - \$16.4 Million

Total Amount to Massachusetts: FFY 89 - \$524,120  
FFY 90 - \$526,218  
FFY 91 - \$600,000

Massachusetts Funded Projects:

NIAAA Stabilization Services for Homeless Substance Abusers  
See attachment.

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Dennis McCarty  
Department of Public Health  
727-1960

Federal Agency and Contact Person:

Barbara Lubran  
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism  
(301) 443-0786



## FY 91 UPDATE ON NIAAA STABILIZATION PROJECT

This is the final year that NIAAA will fund the demonstration project. A report on the program is to be available in September of this year. The FY 91 budget was \$600,000.

The DPH is continuing to fund the shelter sites at Long Island and Shattuck, and is adding a site in Topsfield. These sites provide an alcohol and drug free setting within the shelter in addition to case management services. Each site serves a minimum of 10 individuals for a period of at least 45 days.

Admissions into the demonstration project stopped as of 7-20-90 as the focus switched to finalizing data collection, analysis and report writing. The last client served by the project was on 4-20-91 and for the next thirty days staff searched for past clients to input their information. Case managers were terminated on 5-17-91. The analysis of the data is to continue through the summer and be completed in report form the end of September.

The data collected on the effectiveness of providing a sober area within a shelter has been overwhelmingly positive and shows that over 60% of the chronic substance abusers in the program completed it and went on to additional treatment or housing. The question about the significance of case management is not answered yet as the data has not been fully analyzed.

The Stabilization Project has been recognized by NIAAA to be one of its most successful demonstration projects serving the homeless chronic substance abuser. A presentation of the results are to be made later this year at the American Public Health Association convention.



MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

Purpose: To provide for the delivery of out-patient health services (primary care, substance abuse treatment, mental health services and case management) to homeless individuals.

<u>Budget Appropriation:</u>	FFY 1987 - 46 Million
	FFY 1988 - 14.4 Million
	FFY 1989 - 14.8 Million
	FFY 1990 - 32.4 Million
	FFY 1991 - 26.0 Million

<u>Total Amount to Massachusetts</u>	FFY 1987 - \$1,090,662
	FFY 1989 - \$1,344,343
	FFY 1990 - \$1,470,000
	FFY 1991*- \$ 735,849

1991 Massachusetts Funded Projects\*:

Boston Health Care - for the Homeless	\$ 374,136
Springfield Public Health Department -	\$ 168,317
Worcester Area Committee on Mental Health	\$ 193,396

\*Note: FFY 1991 represents funding from May 1991 - October 1991. Additional six months of funding plus a 3% yearly incremental adjustment will start in November 1991 - May 1992.

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Joe Vallely  
Department of Public Health  
727-1960 x250

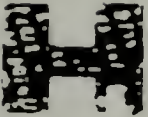
Federal Agency and Contact Person:

Jim Grey  
Department of Health and Human Services  
(301) 443-2512





## FACT SHEET



The Boston HealthLink, Health Care for the Homeless Project, is a non-profit organization begun in January 1985, to care for the homeless people living in Boston. Outreach health care teams go to over 22 sites around the city, assuring that homeless people have access to the highest quality health care possible.

Boston  
HealthLink

### PATIENTS

Patients include families and individuals who have lost their homes due to poverty, unemployment and the shortage of affordable housing; people who are mentally ill and unable to care for themselves, de-institutionalized or chronically homeless.

Project staff have made more than 2500 visits to homeless families. Since clinical services began in July 1985, more than 6,000 men, women, and children have been seen for both acute and chronic illnesses, totalling over 19,000 patient visits. These illnesses include: swollen and ulcerated limbs, pneumonia, diabetes, hypertension, tuberculosis, psychiatric conditions, dental problems, and infectious diseases of childhood.

### CLINICAL HEALTH SERVICES

Outreach health care teams consist of doctors, nurse practitioners, and social workers. They provide direct clinical services in Boston's homeless shelters, day centers, medical sites and hospitals. The Project staff also advocates for the patients to coordinate services and assure continuity of care for homeless people.

Adult Outreach Clinics. Project staff visit over 10 shelters, soup kitchens, and mental health shelters offering on-site primary health care services including: clinical diagnosis and treatment, screening for infection control, nursing care, medical prescriptions, and referrals. Patients who require more extensive testing or care are referred to appropriate services in the city - including the Project's own hospital-based referral clinics. Medical-social services and limited dental and psychiatric services are also provided through the outreach clinics.

Family Outreach Service. The family health service staff of the Project regularly visit over 12 shelters and hotels which have become society's temporary housing for homeless families. The team offers pediatric and adult health care, social services, health education, and referral to specialty services.

Medical Respite Program. A cooperative service of the Boston HealthLink and the Shattuck Shelter, the Medical Respite Program provides bedrest and personal care for recuperating homeless patients. Over 400 admissions have been made to the Program, contributing to more than 6,800 patient days of stay. Respite patients are enabled to experience a stable living situation while support services are secured which might lead to permanent alternatives to street life.



MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

VETERANS JOB TRAINING ACT

Purpose: The law reauthorizes the Veterans Job training and amends it by requiring that homeless persons who can't prove residence within service delivery areas still be eligible for services.

<u>Budget Appropriation:</u>	FFY 1987 - 20 Million
	FFY 1988 - \$8.5 Million
	FFY 1989 - \$1.4 Million
	FFY 1990 - \$1.9 Million
	FFY 1991 - \$8.0 Million

<u>Total Amount to Massachusetts:</u>	FFY - 1987 - \$ 33,200
	FFY - 1988 - 100,000
	FFY - 1989 - \$118,000 (10 Months)
	FFY - 1990 - \$000,000
	FFY - 1991 - \$ 85,000

\$251,200

Eligible Applicants: States

1991 Massachusetts Funded Projects:

Economic Development Industrial Corporation - City of Boston  
\$85,000 administered by Jobs for Community Services.

Massachusetts Lead Agency:

Office of Commission of Veteran's Service  
727-5944

Federal Agency & Contact Person:

Eileen Connors  
US Department of Labor  
(202) 523-9110



MCKINNEY PROGRAM:

JOB TRAINING FOR THE HOMELESS

Purpose: The act authorizes the Secretary of Labor to make grants to state and local public agencies, private non-profit organizations, private businesses and other appropriate entities for the purpose of establishing a job training demonstration project for the homeless.

Budget Appropriation: There is not a specific funding authorization or appropriation for this program for FFY 1987.

FFY 1988 - \$8.5 Million  
FFY 1989 - \$6.8 Million

Total Amount to Massachusetts:

Springfield Massachusetts Career  
Development Institute \$300,000

Massachusetts Lead Agency and Contact Person:

Department of Employment and Training  
727-6600

Federal Agency & Contact Person:

John Heinberg  
US Department of Labor  
(202) 535-0682



## MASSACHUSETTS CAREER DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

The Mass. Career Development Institute (MCDI) has established strong linkage with the Worthington House in order to provide employment training and additional services to homeless individuals. Some of these services include the following: on-site interviews for prospective candidates; providing transportation, program literature, vocational counseling, training, job development and resume services; tutorial program; and motivational workshops, training assessment, and job-readiness sessions.

MCDI has proven to be an invaluable adjunct community service in assisting Worthington House residents to accept responsibility for their own futures and offers them the chance, once again, to become self-reliant members of society.

## OPEN-BED SHELTER

The Worthington House facility also houses an open-bed shelter on the first floor of its building with a capacity for forty-eight people. The length of stay is usually limited to twenty-one days and individuals are referred from this temporary (emergency) shelter to other human service programs. The Open-Bed Shelter is operated by the Springfield Redevelopment Authority under the direction of Lou Bonavita.

## OTHER AGENCIES

There are a number of other agencies that work directly with the Worthington House in providing support services. They include the following: Open Pantry, Inc., The Veterans Administration Services, Department of Mental Health, Mass. Rehabilitation Commission, Alcohol and Drug Treatment Facilities, and Pre-Release Programs.







Worthington House, as a central facility for services to the homeless, draws on a variety of community resources and specialists. Geraldine Meneses, the in-house Program Manager, works closely with each individual in establishing individual service plans. Once the needs and goals are established, a number of agencies are called on to provide assistance and program services. Several of these agencies and the services they provide are highlighted below

## ALCOHOL AND DRUG COUNSELING

Jerry Coughlin, a professional counselor, provides one-on-one counseling to program participants who have been identified as having problems with alcohol and/or substances abuse. Support programs and meetings are held at the Worthington House on a weekly basis and referrals are made to outside agencies as needed.

## HEALTH CARE FOR THE HOMELESS

Health Care for the Homeless began in 1983 as a result of the increasing awareness of the unmet health needs in the Springfield area. Services include assessment, treatment, health education and screenings.

When Worthington House opened, Health Care for the Homeless set up a clinic in the facility. Through this program, all medications for residents are administered and medical care is provided by RN's on site. A volunteer physician sees patients once a week and a surgeon has offered to take direct referrals. Emergency services are available at Mercy Hospital on a 24-hour basis. Follow up medical care is provided by Health Care for the Homeless.



